

# Dallas Herald.

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## First Regular Boot and Shoe House In Texas.

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DRAGON 15.  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
No. 74 Main Street,  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

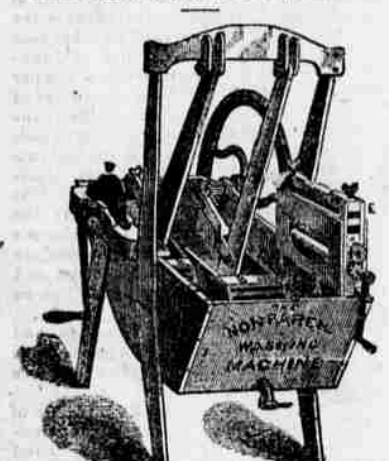
REPAIRERS AND PLANTERS  
respectfully requested to call and examine  
my stock, which is the most complete in the  
State, and prices as low as the market.

Buy the Best: It is the Cheapest; For  
the Best is always the  
Cheapest!



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(Patented Feb. 14, 1866, A. M. 12, 1867.)  
This principle of mechanism, possessing rare and  
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Manufacturers' prices, cost of transportation added.  
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**Boot & Shoe Store,**  
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WASHING MACHINE.**  
I have seen many washing machines, "nonpareil,"  
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is a household necessity. It is a household necessity,  
and I would not part with it at any price, unless I  
could get another one like it. Yours, etc.,  
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PATENT BABY TENDER,**  
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**Magic Spring Cradle.**  
It is not only a charming cradle, possessing the  
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for the comfort, exercise or amusement of  
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WHOLESALE MERCHANT,  
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Prompt attention given to all busi-  
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Dec. 8, 1866—12-17.

**DAVID RHINE,**  
MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS.  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,  
HATS.**

**READY MADE CLOTHING.**  
Dec. 8, 1866—12-17.

**LEE & WILSON,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
And General Dealers in  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco,  
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**LANOTTE & MICHAUD,  
GROCERIES**  
Commission Merchants,  
Kendall's Building, Houston.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.**—The Sen-  
ate last night passed a bill author-  
izing a submarine bridge under the  
Mississippi at St. Louis.  
Mr. Bingham voted for Mr. Ste-  
vens' bill, notwithstanding his op-  
position to it.

Movements favor Blaine's amend-  
ment, requiring the adoption of the  
Constitutional Amendment, with  
universal suffrage appended.

Several Republican Senators will  
help the Democrats to fight the bill  
to a pocket veto, unless the amend-  
ment is added, which will take it  
back to the House. There is really  
some hope that the bills will go  
over. As the crisis approaches,  
Senators become serious over the  
responsibility of fathering the bills.

**SENATE.**—The Judiciary Commit-  
tee reported a bill regarding appeals,  
removing limitation in cases arising  
during the rebellion, and extending  
time from the passage of the bill.

A bill was introduced providing  
for the removal to the District  
Court of any case involving over  
\$500, where one of the parties lives  
in an unrepresented State.

Mr. Williams moved to take up  
Stevens' bill.

Mr. Sumner hoped the Louisiana  
bill would take precedence.

Mr. Wade favored both—was in-  
different as to which came first.

Stevens' bill was read.

Mr. Williams withdrew his amend-  
ment, fearing it endanger the bill.

It is hoped to reach a vote to-  
morrow night.

Mr. Johnson offered Williams' amend-  
ment. It is known as Blaine's  
amendment.

Mr. Stewart regretted that Wil-  
liams had changed his mind. He  
would not vote for it unless amend-  
ed. He did not care if he stood al-  
one, he would vote for no bill leav-  
ing no escape for the people of the  
South.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend  
Blaine's amendment, giving equal  
rights, professions, schools, &c., to  
all classes.

Mr. Wilson favored the bill as it  
came from the House, but if amend-  
ed, he desired this addition. He re-  
garded the battle for impartial suf-  
frage as fought and won.

Mr. Howard objected because the  
amendment acknowledged the valid-  
ity of the State Governments.

At 4:30, Mr. Williams moved ac-  
cess till 7 o'clock, when he expected  
the Senate would pass the bill.

**HOUSE.**—The House considered a  
number of private bills.

The Bounty bill was recalled. Its  
provisions excluded prisoners who  
joined the Federal army.

In the course of the argument the  
West was arrayed against New Eng-  
land with considerable bitterness.

Amendment provoking discussion  
was defeated, 74 to 85.

**SENATE.**—Wilson introduced the  
following, and it was ordered to be  
printed:

"Be it enacted, That the 14th ar-  
ticle of the Constitutional Amend-  
ment, being ratified by the Legis-  
latures of a requisite number of  
States, the same is hereby declared  
ratified and a part of the Constitu-  
tion. When any State, lately rebel-  
lous, ratifies the same and modifies  
its Constitution and laws, in accord-  
ance therewith, which shall secure  
equal and impartial suffrage to all  
male citizens of the United States,  
21 years of age, and resident one  
year in the State and three months  
preceding election in the precinct  
without regard to race or color, or  
previous condition of servitude, ex-  
cept those disfranchised by partici-  
pation in the late rebellion, in elec-  
tions for President, members of Con-  
gress, Governor, State, County, Dis-  
trict, City, Parish and Town elec-  
tions; and shall constitutionally  
provide that all shall equally pos-  
sess the right to pursue all lawful  
vocations, and receive equal benef-  
its of public schools, equal protec-  
tion of laws, and when said Constitu-  
tion shall be ratified and submitted  
to Congress for examination and  
approval, it shall be declared enti-  
tled to representation, and Represen-  
tatives and Senators therefrom shall  
be admitted on taking the oath pre-  
scribed by law."

Two and a quarter millions ap-  
propriated for Revenue Cutter ser-  
vice.

Bill to build light houses at the  
following points, Bradlocks Point,  
Ga.; Comanche Bank, Ga.; Libbie Is-  
land, Ark.; St. Morris Island, South  
Carolina; St. Simons, Ga.; Lapis  
Island, Ga.

Four million eight hundred thou-  
sand dollars appropriated for river  
harbor improvements. The South  
only gets two hundred thousand  
dollars for improvement of the mouth  
of Mississippi.

Bill providing President, in case  
of vacancy, passed. Pro-tem Pres-  
ident of the Senate; then Speaker of  
the House; then Supreme Judge  
succeeds.

Senate insisted on the amendment  
of the bankrupt bill. Asked Com-  
mittee on Conference.

Stevens' bill resumed. Doolittle  
said it was a declaration of war  
against ten of the States.

Doolittle closed at half past four,  
when Salsbury took the floor—  
Recess.

The Washington Land Commis-  
sioners have received returns from  
Jackson, Mississippi, showing 94  
farms aggregating over 50,000 acres  
added to the productive force of that  
State.

The New York Herald's Wash-  
ington special correspondent says  
that the Southern loyalists are get-  
ting shy of Ashley's bill. They  
have apprehension of a negro Gov-  
ernor and Legislature.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.**—Governor  
J. E. Brown and Judge D. A. Walker  
admitted to the Supreme Court.  
St. Louis, Feb. 16.—Two cars  
went through the bridge, 30 miles  
below Joseph. One killed; many  
hurt. No Southerners.

A terrific flood is washing the  
bridges in all directions.

**NEW YORK, Feb. 16.**—In the Su-  
preme Court Chambers yesterday,  
the case of George Oxley, captain  
of the steamer Washington, Irving,  
came up. On the application for  
his discharge on a writ of habeas cor-  
pus, the petitioner's counsel contend-  
ed that the requisition of Governor  
Pierpont was invalid, on the ground  
that no such State as Virginia was  
in the Union recognized by the Fed-  
eral Government or Senate, foras-  
much as Governor Pierpont had  
been appointed Governor by the  
President, he had no right to make  
such appointment. That the Gov-  
ernor of New York had no legal au-  
thority to expatriate a citizen on a  
requisition from Governor Pierpont,  
and that we had no treaty with Vir-  
ginia for that purpose. He signed  
his intention of controverting the  
return of the case set down for  
this morning.

Hearing of the case set down for  
this morning. Oxley was arrested  
on requisition of Gov. Pierpont,  
charged with running off a vessel  
under attachment for debt. The pro-  
ceedings in the case are looked for  
with intense interest, as bringing the  
fatal question squarely before the  
Supreme Court.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.**—Henry St.  
Marie, who betrayed Surratt, is  
here. Nothing heard of Surratt's  
long passage.

The caucus committee has pre-  
pared a bill combining Stevens' and  
Elliot's bill, making it applicable to  
all States. It is supposed it will  
pass to-night.

**LONDON, Feb. 14.**—The British  
Government has advised of the land-  
ing of two shipments of Fenians at  
Valencia Bay. There is a wild rum-  
or of their intention to cut the cable.

**LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.**—Evening—  
Cotton improved this afternoon,  
though prices are unchanged; Mid-  
dling Uplands, 14½d; Broadstuffs  
firm.

**LONDON, Feb. 15.**—Eight hundred  
Fenians, commanded by Col. O'Con-  
nor, retreated to the hills in the  
neighborhood of Killarney. An Ex-  
Captain of the United States Vol-  
unteers was arrested in Killarney  
as a Fenian leader.

A number of marines at Ports-  
mouth received orders to depart for  
the insurrectionary districts.

**LONDON, Feb. 14.**—The Govern-  
ment denies the wide spread stories  
of the landing of Fenians by ship  
load.

A serious revolt at Killarney is  
admitted. The telegraph wires near  
Valencia are destroyed.

**VALENCIA, Ireland, Feb. 15.**—8-45  
p. m.—The telegraph wires ceased  
working between Valencia and Kil-  
larney at half past seven o'clock last  
night and are still down.

**HEART'S CONTENT.**—9 p. m.—No  
further particulars of the trouble in  
Ireland have been received from Val-  
encia.

**DUBLIN, Feb. 14.**—The Fenians  
have risen in Kilbarney County Ker-  
ry, and marched towards Kenmare.  
British troops with artillery in pur-  
suit.

**LONDON, Feb. 15.**—Meagre news  
supplied by the Government. A  
large party of Fenians are surround-  
ing in Fomes wood, near Killarney.  
Their escape is doubtful. The ap-  
prising thus far is confined to the  
counties of Cork and Kerry. Spread  
improbable.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.**—The town  
is full of rumors of cabinet changes.  
It is tolerably well established that  
Randall has tendered his resigna-  
tion. Rumors include the retire-  
ment of Seward. One report is that  
the cabinet will be reconstructed on  
a republican basis; another on dem-  
ocratic. The utmost confusion and  
wild speculation are rife. The  
most reliable impressions are that  
Congress will wrangle to its close  
without doing anything, and that  
the President will sanction nothing that  
militates against State Rights in  
matters of suffrage.

Sherman's substitute in the pre-  
amble and military provisions and

districts, is similar to Stevens' only  
the President, instead of a General,  
appoints to office, and approves sen-  
tences of death, and the habeas cor-  
pus is not suspended. Beyond that,  
all interference of civil authority  
with military authority, is nullified.  
Section 4 says a rebel State must  
form a constitution in conformity  
with the Constitution of the United  
States, by a Convention of Delegates  
elected by male citizens twenty one  
years of age, without regard to race,  
color or previous condition, except  
disfranchised by participation in the  
rebellion. And the Constitution  
must provide that the elective fran-  
chise shall be enjoyed by all per-  
sons qualified to vote for delegates.  
When the constitution is ratified by  
a majority of electors who elected  
delegates, and is submitted to Con-  
gress and approved, and when said  
State Legislature, elected under said  
constitution, shall adopt the Consti-  
tutional Amendment, and a said  
Amendment becomes part of the Na-  
tional Constitution, said State shall  
be declared entitled to representation,  
and Senators and Representa-  
tives therefrom shall be admitted on  
taking the oath prescribed by law.

The Republicans of the House  
held a caucus this morning. A  
Sherman substitute passed at  
half past six this morning 23 to 10.  
It is substantially Blaine's amend-  
ment.

Texas Attorneys have commenced  
proceedings in the Supreme Court  
against White, Chiles, Wardburg  
and others for one hundred thou-  
sand dollars' worth of Texas indem-  
nity, obtained on unfilled and al-  
leged unlawful contracts during the  
rebellion. Secretary Treasury ratified  
the proceedings. Payments of the  
bonds is stopped, pending suit by  
order of the court. The case in-  
volves nice political questions, and  
Sherman's bill will meet serious  
opposition in the House. Several  
Republicans, including Stevens, are  
reported indignant that the Presi-  
dent should appoint officers, approve  
death sentences by Federal courts,  
and allow issue of habeas corpus—  
Friends of the measure apprehend a  
veto and bitter defeat. But three  
Senators voted nay, on motion to  
substitute Sherman's for Stevens'  
bill; viz: Salsbury, Buckalew and  
Davis. An amendment requiring  
all punishments under Sherman's  
substitute to be according to law,  
was defeated, 8 to 19.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.**—J. Minor  
Botts has prepared a plan of repatri-  
ation, which he will submit to the  
President and have introduced to  
Congress to-morrow.

The only new feature is the in-  
clusion of newspaper men and  
preachers in excluded classes.

It is understood in conservative  
circles that the President will un-  
doubtedly veto Sherman's bill. The  
North Carolina scheme is accepta-  
ble to him, because the franchise is  
extended by the States themselves.

The military bill providing two  
regiments of volunteer militia, to be  
paid by the Government, for con-  
gressional district, comes up to-  
day. It is violently opposed. There  
is no probability of its be-  
coming a law this session.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.**—The Swa-  
tara is lying off the wharf. Prison  
quarries have been prepared for  
Surratt. He will be brought ashore  
during the night.

**HOUSE.**—Joint resolution of the  
Utah Legislature presented, pray-  
ing for the repeal of the Territorial  
law, punishing polygamy.

A bill for suffrage, regardless of  
sex, laid after an hour's debate.  
Resolution, that the President should  
empower to pardon after conviction  
and that pardons heretofore  
granted are null. Referred to Ju-  
diciary Committee.

District Committee instructed to  
report on bill prohibiting the sale of  
liquor in the District.

Motion contemplating the with-  
drawal of National Bank currency,  
tabled.

Sherman's substitute considered.  
Stevens moved non-consideration  
and asked committee on conference.  
Boutwell spoke in opposition to  
Sherman's substitute, claiming that  
the President gave more power to the  
President and functions of recon-  
struction to rebels. We ought to  
remove from reconstruction busi-  
ness in South Carolina, the Orrs,  
Pickens, McGraths. Bill leaves the  
work open to any one who may  
choose to engage in it. We intrust  
rebels with the work of reconstruction,  
of which we are afraid or in-  
capable.

Stokes opposed, because he saw  
in it universal amnesty and universal  
suffrage. He did not understand  
language, if it did not enfranchise  
every rebel in the South. He pre-  
ferred defeat of Congressional re-  
construction measures to this bill.

Stevens took ground that the bill  
assured power properly belonging  
to a future Congress, and afterwards  
reiterated his usual bitter en-  
mity against the President and the South-  
ern people.

Blaine favored the bill, contend-  
ing that it gave no more rights than  
Congress gave to Tennessee rebels.  
Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, sustained the  
bill.

Bingham made a bitter hit at Ste-  
vens, showing that he was not a single  
feature in the bill which he had not,  
at one time or other favored.

Com. Shenck, of Ohio, favored  
the bill, as the only thing possible.  
After further argument Blaine de-  
manded the previous question—  
Seconded, 73 to 44.

A motion that the whole subject  
be tabled was negatived by 50 to 118.  
Recess.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Sumner presented  
a memorial from the Pennsylvania  
Peace Society, urging the establish-  
ment of an international tribunal,

to which national differences shall  
be referred.

Bill extending time for appeals  
on writs of error in excluded States  
passed.

West Point bill amended to pro-  
hibit Sunday parades passed.

Sumner made an ineffectual ef-  
fort to disinter Elliot's bill.

Diplomatic Appropriation bill taken  
up and amended to pay Harvey,  
Minister to Portugal.

**EXECUTIVE SESSION.**—Recess.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.**—**HOUSE.**—  
The general debate will continue to  
a late hour. A close caucus of the  
House shows 82 for and 80 against  
the bill. The vote by agreement  
will take place at eleven o'clock to-  
morrow. The tariff bill was reported.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.**—**HOUSE.**—  
The vote to concur in the Sherman  
bill was defeated by 72 to 98. The  
Committee of Conference reported  
the whole matter dead for this ses-  
sion.

Professor Bache is dead.  
Howell Cobb is here.

The Conference Committee, on  
Tentative of Office bill, agreed to in-  
clude Cabinet officers.

Mr. Salsbury made a speech de-  
nunciatory of Seward, it creates talk.  
The Southern Loyalists have as-  
serted by resolutions to oppose Sher-  
man's bill. The Senate struck out  
clause of the West Point appropri-  
ation, forbidding appointments from  
the Southern States.

Democrats and Extremists voted  
against concurrence. Lovell H. Ros-  
seau voted to concur. Unless both  
houses acted before midnight, a  
pocket veto follows. Both the New  
York Tribune and Chronicle favored  
concurrence, but Stevens was too  
strong. No action is now probable  
until after the Connecticut election,  
which occurs March 10th—if that  
goes radical, harsh measure are cer-  
tain.

Surratt is on the Swatara off the  
Navy Yard.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.**—**SENATE.**  
The bill providing for the safety of  
passengers on steam propelled ves-  
sels passed.

The action of the House on Sher-  
man's bill was reported.

Mr. Williams moved that the Sen-  
ate insist on its amendment.

Senator Conness objected. He  
thought it too important to be in-  
trusted to a Committee of Conference.

The difference between the two  
houses was a fundamental one. A  
Conference Committee could give no  
further light. The result in the  
House arose from bad faith. He was  
in favor of laying it on the table,  
and of taking up the Louisiana bill,  
and apply it to all Southern States.  
Sumner and Pomeroy advocated a  
Conference Committee. Howard  
said, there should be no compromising  
or trafficking in such important  
matters. Sherman held that they  
could not reconcile with the House  
without abandoning the principle of  
the bill. The opposition came from  
extreme sources, one holding that  
the States are now entitled to repre-  
sentation, the other that it was not.  
Hendricks did not think the Presi-  
dent would shrink from acting if the  
bill reached him. Pomeroy repeat-  
ed his belief that it would not be-  
come a law this session, either by  
conference or otherwise. Lane op-  
posed the committee. The differ-  
ence was fundamental. He was un-  
willing to abandon the Senators po-  
sition. Wade thought the matter  
too grave to entrust it to a commit-  
tee at this stage of the session. He  
preferred beginning the matter a-  
gain—adding to Pessenden, Wade  
said, his course being silent here—  
than going to the House to try to  
defeat the bill, it might be honora-  
ble, but he, Wade, did not like it.

The discussion proceeded at great  
length, mostly personal. The Senate  
finally insisted on its amendment,  
and refused a committee without a  
division.

**HOUSE.**—The galleries were crowd-  
ed.

Banks introduced a resolution al-  
lowing National vessels to carry  
contributions of clothing and pro-  
visions to the destitute of the South.  
Salsbury objected lest debates should  
follow.

Sherman's bill came up on a mo-  
tion to lay the whole matter on the  
table—lost.

Stokes attempted to read a tele-  
gram he had received from Tennes-  
see, but was cried down.

The vote on the motion to concur  
was 73 to 98.

The motion for a Committee of  
Conference was agreed to without  
division. Stevens, Shellbarger and  
Blaine are on the committee.

The report of the Conference on  
Tentative of Office bill was adopted. It  
includes cabinet officers among those  
whom the President cannot remove.  
Passed, 113 to 30. The Indian Ap-  
propriation bill was passed.

The death of Samuel Downing,  
the last Revolutionary soldier was  
announced.

The Militia bill giving a standing  
army of two regiments to each dis-  
trict, came up. Democrats all but  
unanimously opposed it. House went into  
Committee of the Whole on the Mil-  
itary Appropriation. It gives the  
Freedman's Bureau, for various  
items, \$3,386,300. The second ap-  
portionment makes the General of the  
army's headquarters at Washington.  
He shall not be suspended, relieved  
or ordered elsewhere, without the  
approval of the Senate. Any per-  
son issuing orders contrary to this  
act is guilty of misdemeanor and  
punishable by imprisonment of not  
less than two nor more than three  
years.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.**—On land-  
ing the Surratt said, in your name  
John H. Surratt? He replied, it is  
sir. The Marshal then served the  
warrant and took possession of the  
prisoner, who held his head erect  
with a fearless air, and was hand-  
somer dressed in a grey Zouave  
suit, white leggings, for cap, he has  
a light moustache, long goatee, and  
is handcuffed. His case and custody  
are entirely under the civil authori-  
ties.

In response to the Senate inquiry,  
Mr. Stanton reported three cases in-  
volving the same execution of the  
Civil Rights bill, including the case  
of Dr. Watson for killing a negro.  
None of the others came to the  
knowledge of the War Department  
or the President within Stanton's  
knowledge. Cowan made a defence  
of the President and the South, based  
on Stanton's report, asking why  
Senators did not go to Secretary  
Stanton for the redress of alleged  
outrages, instead of pouring them  
into the public ear. Respect for the  
country's fair fame should induce  
them to seek redress through the  
willing Stanton, before proclaiming  
them as means to manage the Presi-  
dent.

Sherman in urging his bill said,  
we will give the negro the ballot,  
the school and the protection of  
law, but the nation will never con-  
sent to put white men under his  
domination. He designated Ste-  
vens' and Elliot's plans as horribly  
defective.

The President, in answer to the  
Senatorial questions regarding the  
violation of the Civil Rights bill,  
says the Secretary of the Navy is  
aware of none; the Secretary of the  
Interior has received no information  
of any; the Secretary of State has  
none; the Attorney General has re-  
ported none to the President. He  
has the case of Wm. Fersher, of  
Georgia under consideration. It is  
referred to the Attorney General's  
office by the Secretary of War. The  
Secretary of War says the necessary  
military orders have issued for  
cases of neglect or refusal to execute  
the Civil Rights bill to be reported  
to the President—Dr. Watson, of  
Virginia, Wm. Fersher, of Georgia,  
and Dick Perkins, of Texas.

**HOUSE.**—The Sherman bill came  
up. Wilson's amendment was adopted  
—69 to 40. It provides that per-  
sons excluded from office by the pro-  
posed Constitutional amendment  
shall be excluded from voting for  
members, or being members of Con-  
ventions to form State Constitu-  
tions.

Mr. Shellbarger offered an amend-  
ment declaring that until the rebel-  
lious States are admitted to repre-  
sentation any civil government shall be  
deemed provisional and subject to  
the authority of the United States,  
to be abolished, modified or super-  
seded at any time, and all elections  
under the civil government to be  
conducted by persons described in  
the fifth section, and no person shall  
be qualified to hold office under the  
provisional government, who is in-  
eligible under the provisions of the  
third section of the constitutional  
amendment of last session. Adopted  
yeas 98, nays 70.

A resolution to concur with the  
amendment was then passed by 123  
to 46.

Hawkins, of Tennessee, and Hub-  
bell, of Ohio, were the only Repub-  
licans who voted nay.

The militia bill was recommitted  
to the committee.

The army appropriation bill was  
taken up and adopted, including the  
section relative to the General of  
the army, which contains, in addi-  
tion to points telegraphed last night  
that orders and instructions relat-  
ing to military operations, passed  
by the President or Secretary of  
War, shall be issued through the  
General of the army.

The House went into Committee  
on Internal Revenue. Recess.

The Senate was engaged on Dis-  
trict bills until a message from the  
House, announcing the passage of  
Sherman's bill, with amendments,  
was received. William moved that  
the Senate concur. Several Sena-  
tors objected to the distancing  
clause insisted on by the House, but  
it was carried notwithstanding.

Mr. Johnson said if he had his  
will he would immediately receive  
Southern Representatives, but would  
yield to a majority. He would vote  
for the bill because he saw in it more  
chance to rescue the country from  
the perils that now threatened it—  
recess.

It is conceded that the Senate will  
pass the bill. The stringency de-  
veloped by Wilson and Shellbarger,  
er's amendment is attributed to  
Stevens' strategy.

It is generally conceded that the  
President will waive the advantages  
of time and veto the bill in time  
for Congress to act.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.**—A dele-  
gation from the Boston Board of Trade  
had an interview with Secretary  
McCulloch in relation to the depres-  
sion of the trade of ship-building.

Ex-Governor Thos. H. Ford, of  
Ohio, and Colonel S. H. Hinkle, of  
Ohio, died Surratt.

**NEW YORK, Feb. 20.**—There is a  
violent northeast snow storm, badly  
drifted and travel impeded.

**CHICAGO, Feb. 20.**—General  
Sheridan is here.

Ellsworth Morgan, a telegraph  
operator, charged with recent mur-  
der, was arrested near Lexington,  
Ky.

**LONDON, Feb. 19.**—None  
of the armed Fenians in Kerry coun